

The National Republican.

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Amusements. NATIONAL—Barley Campbell's White Slave. FORDS—Callender's Minstrels. CONCERTS—Female Minstrels. DINE MUSIC—Matinee and evening performance.

Auction Sales. TO-DAY. BY WALTER B. WILLIAMS—Sale of fine silks at Taylor & Chewings. FUTURE DAYS. BY JOHN SHERMAN & CO.—On Feb. 4, trustee's sale of valuable improved property.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1884.

If the next national democratic convention will construct a platform covering all the living issues before it nominates a candidate it will be impossible to find one to fit.

Has any one ever been convicted of ballot-box stuffing or of political assassination in a single southern state court? A rich reward might safely be offered for such a record.

The Virginia bourbon legislature has "disposed" of a number of readjuster members by voting them out of their seats. This is a slight improvement on the Danville policy.

It has been suggested that Senator Hale exhibits in debate the spirit necessary for the leader of a Greeley relief expedition, and that he would perhaps be glad to have the honor. This would settle the dispute in a manner satisfactory to the senator as it would be satisfactory to the country.

Whether there shall be a tariff on steel rails is a question of money. Whether a man shall be assassinated by order of a political "best" for voting the ticket of his choice is a question of liberty. It depends upon how you look at it and who looks at it which is the more important issue.

Why not put an end to the senatorial deadlock in Kentucky by electing Henry Watterson? This would be equivalent to sending old Kentucky herself. He has just enough of the bourbon element in him to make him agreeable to the democratic side and yet not enough to prevent him from making progress.

The commission appointed by the President to investigate the character of American meats will soon report, and it is to be hoped that the predictions of Secretary Frelinghuysen may be verified as to its vindication of our exports and the corresponding civility of foreign governments toward them.

A citizen of Virginia is none the less a citizen of the United States. If Virginia fails to protect him in his rights as a citizen, to whom or to what shall he appeal? If Congress has no power to guarantee him the rights which a republican form of government implies, must he surrender, fight, or fly?

The sectional negro republicans who had themselves killed at Danville by national white democrats will, it is understood, be severely censured by the bourbon minority of the senate committee on privileges and elections, as they now are by the Washington organ of the national democracy. Let us be national, and not sectional.

The Honorable Lorin Bl-iggett's claim to a couple of square miles, more or less, in the most valuable portion of the city of Washington has been too long overlooked by himself, as well as by the trespassers upon his humble little patch. But then, if he didn't want to use it before, that was his business. He must be a very good fellow to allow the free use of it so long.

MAHONEY's teachings so infuriated the negroes at Danville that they gathered around unarmed to see a street fight between a negro and a white man near the market place, and were put to flight by an armed band of national democrats, who fired at them as they fled, murdering eight and wounding one of their own number. Sectional animosity was not allowed to prevail at Danville.

The Post of yesterday characterizes the preamble to the Sherman resolutions as "insolently exasperating" and "full of mean malice." That preamble was so manifestly true that no democratic senator essayed to gainsay it. There is not even a plea of not guilty, although every democratic senator voted against investigation. The question came first upon the resolutions, disconnected from the preamble, and not a democratic vote did it receive. The miserable story that some republicans who voted for the preamble and resolutions were really opposed to them is the kick of impotent wrath. History affords no instances of greater brutality among savages than the deeds of blood which were perpetrated at Danville and Hazlehurst. The blood stains on the democratic party cannot be laughed out nor removed by railing at those who complain.

DR. NORVIN GREEN gave the senate committee on postoffices and postroads a very entertaining talk yesterday. What Dr. Green does not know about the telegraph business is hardly worth thinking about, and he does not fail to present his arguments in the strongest form possible from a Western Union standpoint. Naturally he is opposed to the establishment of telegraph lines by the government. He knows well enough congress would dare to buy the Western Union plant with its present enormously watered capital, and he knows also that the establishment of competing lines, with charges based on the lowest cost of construction and maintenance, would be ruinous to the interests of the great corporation he so ably represents. Were it otherwise—did there exist a reasonable probability that the government could be induced to buy the lines and assume the liabilities of

his company at par—then, no doubt, he could advance many ingenious and captivating arguments showing the eminent desirability of governmental control of the telegraph business.

The New Irrepressible Conflict.

The bourbon side has a marked advantage in the debate on the subject of outrages in the south, because its champions assume the false to be true, and then argue upon the false premises thus laid down. Thus, it is claimed by them that the southern democracy accept in good faith the amendments to the constitution, as they claim to have accepted in good faith the result of their appeal to arms. They say that of course crimes are committed at the south as well as at the north, but that these are not political nor to be taken as evidence of resistance to the accomplished fact of the equal civil and political rights of all men. It is very difficult to argue with people who publicly deny the truths which privately they admit.

Then on the republican side there is a dangerous element of false men who pretend to believe all in order that they may thereby avoid the task of dealing with an ugly truth. These men properly belong in the democratic party. They not only do not stand by the great principle of equality before the law, but they betray it on all occasions. They sneer at the truth and its advocates, and change the subject when the rights of citizens and the duty of government are spoken of.

The democratic party is at war with negro outrages. It will conceal and condone any crimes committed against it. It has not votes enough to cope with it, and it does not mean to be outnumbered by the aid of negro votes. It dare not attempt to nullify it in northern states, although in several of them it often has the balance of power, but in the south the negro is no more a political factor than is the brute creation. All pretense that the fifteenth amendment is respected by the democratic party at the south is a sham and an imposture.

The states of South Carolina and Mississippi have negro majorities. Senators Butler and Lamar, of those states, are able men, and as far as it is possible for men to be in their situation. They knew that in 1867, when the Johnson governments at the south were legislated out by congress, they could easily have been the leaders of honest majorities in their respective states. The negroes had then no carpet-bag leaders, and could have been molded to the will of the natural governing classes of the south. But, inflamed with the hope of retrieving the lost cause through the agency of Andrew Johnson and his presidential power, the southern leaders defied the reconstruction acts of congress, and made the presidential campaign of 1868 on the declaration in the national democratic platform that those acts were unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void, and rallied under the war cry of their candidate for the vice presidency that the president ought to disperse at the point of the bayonet the state governments recognized by congress as legitimate.

The negroes were forced in the first instance by their old masters to follow the lead of newcomers, some of whom were no doubt unprincipled adventurers. Suddenly the main body of the southern whites refused to yield an inch to the march of events.

The reconstruction acts would never have been passed if the Johnson provisional governments had not refused to guarantee civil rights by ratifying the fourteenth amendment. The fifteenth amendment would have been indefinitely postponed or greatly modified but for the violence of southern hatred of the government, so badly manifested.

The fifteenth amendment was adopted by the acts of state governments which the democracy of the whole nation had voted ought to be dispersed at the point of the bayonet—as being illegitimate usurpations. It is the democratic doctrine that nothing done by a republican congress has any binding force in law. All laws enacted by republicans are unconstitutional, and all amendments to the constitution have been inserted irregularly and in violation of that instrument itself. In short, the government was suspended in 1861, and there has been an interregnum during the entire period of republican administration.

But the democratic party decided in 1871 not to insist upon this extreme doctrine until it obtained possession of all the branches of the government. Meanwhile it resolved to profess acquiescence in the amendments—not to admit their adoption, but to suspend open resistance to them. Upon the attitude of the democracy toward these amendments Roscoe Conkling gave this warning to the people in 1880:

They never yet have said nor admitted that the amendments were legally adopted. They did say in national convention, in 1872, that they opposed reopening the questions settled by the amendments, and they did say, in 1876, that they would accept them; but that they were legally valid they have never said. * * * With a thoroughbred democratic president, whatever may happen in form to the amendments, they will become a dead letter than a quickening spirit.

That the right of suffrage is a dead letter, so far as the million and a quarter of black voters in the south are concerned, is as much a matter of history as that the democratic party has for years falsely pretended to the contrary. The democratic editors and speakers of Mississippi and South Carolina freely admit that they terminated republican rule in those states, not by honest voting, but by revolution. Senators Lamar and Butler could not, and probably would not, deny that the confession is true. Nor can they deny that the white democrats of those states have firmly determined to rule them with or without lawful majorities at the polls. The same is true of every democratic state of the south. Does any one doubt that Maryland, Kentucky, or Missouri would resort to the shotgun policy if the republican party, containing as it does the most of the negro vote, were to seem likely at any election to carry the state?

This is the despotism of a faction. It is an open revolt against the constitution. It is a total subversion of republican government in states, and is therefore a subversion of the constitution of the United States. It has seized by revolutionary violence the house of representatives and holds it with bloody hands, as at one time it did both houses of congress. Its 153 electoral votes, more than

half of which are based on the foulest of crimes, both of fraud and of violence, are relied on, added to 49 northern confederates and accomplices, to insure bourbon control of the chief executive office of the nation.

This is the situation which confronts the republican party. If that party regrets its course on the negro question, let it retreat. If it sorrows for the white south, whose feelings have been hurt, let it apologize to him. If it is weary in well doing, let it say so. If it can tolerate a difference of opinion as to whether bourbon outrages are wrong or not, let it give notice to those who cannot, so that these may be released from association with the apologists for barbarous and bloody crimes. If, on the other hand, republicanism still means equality before the law, and the assertion of the majesty of that law which defied and trampled upon, then let the party speak out at the coming national convention in tones that will be heard around the world. Then sneaks and snivlers, who cringe before the foe and who whisper their dissent into the ears of editors and correspondents of democratic and assistant democratic newspapers when political crimes are denounced, as in the Sherman resolutions, will know that they are not republicans, and will go into the democratic camp, where their sycoophancy and treachery will be appreciated.

The despotism which, under the name of democracy, rules the south and threatens to usurp the federal government, justifies its conduct on the ground that negro suffrage cannot be tolerated, and that its remedies are merely the exercise of the right of revolution. The republican party is sworn to uphold the laws it has enacted, and to protect the rights of those it has declared citizens. To fall short of this is to court dishonor and invite dissolution. The substitution of nampy-pamby issues about petty details of mere administration would be like calling in a man to treat a man for a fractured skull.

The democratic party has dedicated all its power and energy to the exclusion of the negro from the body politic.

The republican party is committed beyond recall to the policy of manhood suffrage and national supremacy.

Between these two forces there is an irrepressible conflict. The pressing question is, not how the country shall be governed, but who shall govern it.

If it is to be governed by majorities of the whites in the several states, then the republican party should abdicate or be kicked out. If it is to be governed by majorities of the legal voters in the several states, then the democratic party, now in revolt against the laws, should be forced into submission.

If the republicans of the north will be as true to their cause as the southern bourbons are to theirs, the victory will be theirs without a blow.

Three years ago a fresher put the business portion of this city under water. There is danger that the same thing will happen again this year. In the face of this danger the district commissioners have done nothing but talk. Yesterday, after an hour's discussion, they decided to invite the citizens to suggest feasible plans for averting the danger. When an engineer commissioner, a graduate of West Point, is compelled, under such circumstances, to call upon the citizens for brains to help him do his work, some uncharitable persons will be likely to inquire how much salary that commissioner gets, and why he gets it.

It just makes a national bulldozer frantic with patriotic indignation to see a sectional republican voting against his party, and he is driven to doing deeds of blood by such an exhibition of sectional animosity.

MR. GOULD does not want to spoil the people by giving them too cheap telegraphy. Therefore he watered his Western Union stock and assessed the public to pay huge dividends on the diluted paper.

"THE intelligence, morals, wealth, and social influence" of Danville got in good work against "sectional animosity" at that place on the third of November. Hooley for the national democracy.

THE Virginia legislature has, during its very short existence, covered itself with contempt and infamy.

LOOK out for a fresher. The reports from up the river are alarming.

MR. ROBERT GARRETT talks from the shoulder.

Tammany and Temperance. New York Morning Journal.

What a beautiful thing it would be to see Tammany hall, which is now the Mecca of democratic politics, become in addition the great center of the temperance movement. The very pronounced position which Mr. John Kelly has recently taken on the question leads to the hope that so blessed a consummation may be effected. The Tammany chieftain has always led a life of the most extreme abstemiousness, although he has never obtruded his ideas on the cold-water question upon this thirsty and faithful followers. The announcement is now made, however, that possibly he will lecture on the subject in a short time. All the braves of the old wigwag will, of course, be present. It would be a splendid thing to see them all "sweat off" until a democratic president is inaugurated at Washington.

"Gath" on Chandler. New York Tribune.

Said I: "What do you naval men think of Secretary Chandler?" "Those who have come in contact with him," said my informant, "and I have had a slight opportunity to know him, though I never saw him before and was hardly well possessed in his favor, regard him as one of the shrewdest men who ever held that place. He cannot be humbugged, and that has been the defect of our secretaries of the navy for long past ages. He is entirely self-reliant, has a keen knowledge of character, and he holds the reins of that department. The bureau officers around Washington who shut up the eyes of former secretaries have made no impression upon Chandler. He reads their character intuitively, speaks out to them without evasion, and requires obedience."

Mary's Delicacies. Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Mary Anderson's success in England is attributed by an enthusiastic newspaper to the surprise of John Bull at the "loveliness of this pure type, which embodies the highest ideals of Grecian art." While this notion has been that this country "turns out only angular and servatory women." If the acquittal of American beauty from the charge of servility is to depend upon Mary's stage appearances, it is to be hoped that she may be disassembled from playing long, which exposes her lower extremities in a very indecent and by no means attractive manner.

ON THE AVENUE.

Small Talk About Men and Measures.

A resolution of inquiry, introduced by Gen. Shelley, by which the secretary of war was requested to report what sum of money it was necessary should be immediately appropriated to continue important river and harbor improvements until the regular appropriation for the year could be made available, was passed by the house about two weeks ago. It is expected that the secretary of war will answer it next week, and then Gen. Shelley will introduce a bill for the immediate appropriation of the sum named by the secretary for continuing work when it is necessary. It is expected that the amount asked for will be \$1,500,000, or \$2,000,000, and the bill will provide that it shall be put under the control of the secretary of war, who shall use it only when it is necessary to prevent loss on works already begun. In speaking of this matter yesterday, Gen. Shelley said: "We passed the other day an immediate appropriation of \$1,000,000 for continuing the improvements of the Mississippi river, not because the necessity for it was more urgent than for improvements elsewhere, but because there was a great public sentiment urging that appropriation. The work is so vast, interests so many people, and appeals so urgently to the people, that the railroad corporations, which are generally hostile to river and harbor improvements, don't dare to offer any direct opposition. It is different with detached works elsewhere. The need of an immediate appropriation is just great, however. The government is losing hundreds of thousands of dollars because of the failure of the last session of the forty-seventh congress to provide for continuing the work all along the coast line. At Hell Gate it was necessary to reserve \$20,000 for no other purpose than to save the work already done until money could be obtained to finish it. This money is being used to keep the water pumped out of the chambers in which explosives are to be put to blow up the rocks. There are only two months in the year in which these blasts can be made, because at any other time the electric condition of the atmosphere renders it unsafe to handle the explosive. These months, I think, are September and October. If we have to wait for the passage of the regular river and harbor bill it will be too late to do the work this year, and it will be necessary to wait a whole year, spending money all the time to preserve the work already done. An immediate appropriation of \$420,000 would make it possible to do the work this year. The same waste for lack of money to continue work is going on at Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, Pensacola, Galveston, and I presume, at other places. All the government machinery has to be guarded while it is lying idle, and that is expensive. Then the government is losing a great deal of money because of the disbanding of the skilled forces of men who have been at work upon these improvements. Where jetties are being built the work can be done only when the water is smooth, from about April to October. Unless an immediate appropriation is made nothing can be done this year, and the waste goes on for twelve months more. Nothing will be lost by making this appropriation immediately, as it will be a part of the regular river and harbor bill, and by immediately appropriating \$1,500,000 the government will save \$1,000,000. It is officially known that the secretary of war will not use the money for small creeks and other unimportant works. There is just as much reason for passing this bill as the one for the Mississippi river, and the friends of that bill ought not to object to it."

They were talking about the probabilities of Mr. Carlisle's coming to the top of the pack in the senatorial shuffle now going on in Kentucky. Mr. Willis said, "I don't believe that Mr. Carlisle's friends would advise him to accept the place if it was offered to him. He is better off where he is. He can go to congress from that Covington district just as long as he wants to, and with the democrats in the majority he can be speaker of the house, which is a better place than that of senator. Even on the floor of the house I think he can do more good than in the senate. The senate is drifting away from us and away from the people more and more every year. I know that if I was in Mr. Carlisle's place I would not accept the office of senator."

"The boy fresh from school has a great deal better chance in these civil service examinations," said the Michigan man, "than an experienced business man, and I can give you the proof of it. During the holidays Mr. F. W. M. Cutcheon happened to be here visiting his father, Byron M. Cutcheon, congressman from Manistee Mich. There was a civil service examination Jan. 2, and young Cutcheon heard of it. He is a junior in Michigan university. As much for fun as for any other reason he went in with the other candidates and was examined. Being fresh from college, of course, he did well. Then he went back to Michigan and forgot all about it. Last week he received an appointment to a \$1,000 clerkship in the war department. I don't know whether he will accept or not, but I know that he did not desire the place when he was here."

Inspection of American Pork. Secretary Frelinghuysen having recommended government inspection of American pork, the constitutionality of such legislation has been raised. Representative Belmont, of New York, has prepared the following resolution in regard to the subject, which he will introduce at the earliest opportunity:

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be directed to immediately inquire and report whether or not congress has the power to regulate commerce between the United States and foreign nations by the imposition, in the form of federal inspection laws, of any prohibition, hindrance, burden, or tax on American pork destined for exportation from any state, said to be adulterated, or to cause the inspection and attestation of the quality of such American pork, and to enforce the inspection laws of any state of the United States or the federal revenue and navigation requirements of the federal government, at the several ports of export, applicable to all merchandise to be exported.

Also, whether any state of the United States may not, by its inspection laws, absolutely necessary for the purpose, require pork intended for exportation from that state to be inspected and marked by officers of such state, and lay a proper tax to defray the expenses of such inspection and marking.

The Naval Appropriation Bill. The naval appropriation bill has been prepared by the subcommittee having it in charge, and to-morrow it will be considered by the house committee on appropriations.

It is understood that the original estimate is reduced between one and one and a half million dollars.

Paper for the Government Printing Office. Twenty-six sealed bids for supplying paper to the government printing office for the coming fiscal year were opened yesterday by the joint committee on printing. They were generally lower than the price of the present year. The awards will not be made for several days.

Postoffice Inspector Dismissed. Postmaster General Gresham made an order yesterday for the immediate dismissal of Inspector B. H. Lanier, of Louisiana, from the service. Lanier was on duty in the Atlantic division, but the department has not been able to ascertain his whereabouts for two weeks past. It is also learned that he has been borrowing money from postmasters

at various points in the south, and has failed to account for the sums which have come into his hands officially.

A PLAIN SPOKEN MAN.

The Views of a Pennsylvania Leader on National Politics and Civil Service Reform. Interview with Mr. S. Quay.

"What do you think of the next presidential campaign?" "I think the election will be very close."

"You differ from other gentlemen with whom I have conversed, who seem to think the battle will be upon tariff issues, which will strengthen the republican party very much."

"If the democratic party," said Mr. Quay, "were to come out flat-footed for free trade, it would strengthen the republican party overwhelmingly in the manufacturing states, but it might weaken it correspondingly among the agricultural and producing states. They will not do this, but will strike out for a reduction of the present duties upon imports."

A great majority of the large manufacturers of the country will be satisfied with a very large reduction upon present duties. They will, however, desire to make their own tariff and graduate their own reduction. If the election from the south is to be taken charge of the democratic party, have discretion enough to adopt their views, the tariff will cease to be a material question in the next campaign, except so far as it may affect the question of labor. Congressional legislation has been directed purely to the protection of capital—I am in favor of a tariff on labor."

"What do you mean by a tariff on labor?" "I mean congressional legislation which will prevent, which wages the become high in this country, the importation of Hungarians, Chinese, Italians, or others to take the place of our laboring men in the interests of the capitalists."

"Will you express your views regarding the probable nominees of the two parties for president?"

"The discussion of the personnel of the republican candidates for the presidency has been systematically repressed throughout the country. While the current of republican opinion is flowing straightforwardly toward the nomination of any man who can deliver the country from democratic supremacy, there are, of course, invisible undercurrents in behalf of particular candidates. I know nothing of what is going on outside of Pennsylvania, but in this state I believe the vote of the delegates will be cast pretty nearly solidly for Arthur, Edmunds, Logan, or Lincoln, which ever shall seem, on June 3, to be the most available candidate."

Mr. Carlisle and Mr. H. B. Fawcett have not permitted his name to be used. I would not be surprised at the explosion of a candidate named as yet upon the democratic convention. The southern people have taken charge of the democratic party.

The brains of the south had charge of it before the war, and through it controlled the country. During the war this class was impoverished and its influence destroyed, and the representative democrats in congress from the south since the war have been men who to a great extent, were drawn into place by popularity acquired in the southern army during the rebellion. Recent events at Washington indicate that the brains of the south are coming to the front once more. They will dominate the democratic national convention, and its action will be molded to their views. As yet the south has given no sign of its action at the convention."

"What about Randall?"

"If the democrats are to elect a president, Randall would make a first rate Pennsylvania president, but he is not broad enough between the eyes to take in the national democratic scope—that is, to become a national man. He will play marbles to win a mayor and democratic policemen in Philadelphia while the national game, in which the great stakes of states and principles are lost and won, is going on over his head."

"I see you are urging the appointment of Vandervell to be pension agent, and Pettit to be district attorney in Philadelphia?"

"Yes," was the answer, "I have no objection to the present incumbents, but I am in favor of a new deal in Pennsylvania."

"Does your new deal tally exactly with civil service reform?"

"The reform of civil service reform. Civil service reform means simply the perpetuation of small rings that have got possession of the national, state, and municipal governments, and I'm against it."

Favoritism in the Army.

Senator Sewell reported favorably yesterday, from the committee on military affairs, Senator Plumb's bill, which provides that no regimental or company officer shall hereafter be detached from duty with his regiment or company for more than three years consecutively, and that any officer heretofore or hereafter detailed, who shall be returned to duty with his company or regiment, shall not be again detailed except temporarily, and not then for a period of more than sixty days until after the expiration of that period from his return to his company or regiment.

Accompanying the report the committee submitted a letter from Lieut. Gen. Sheridan to the secretary of war on the subject matter of the bill, and one from the secretary of war to the committee expressing his concurrence in the views expressed by Gen. Sheridan on the subject.

In his letter, dated Jan. 12, 1884, Gen. Sheridan opposes the provisions of the proposed bill on the ground that they could not be carried out without great detriment to the service, and because, in his judgment, their enactment into law would so abridge the powers of the President of the United States and those under him as to seriously impair the administration of the army.

He says that the classes of details which would be affected by such a law are the instructors at the military academy, officers of the signal corps, and the authorized aids-de-camp of such officers are authorized on miscellaneous duty.

The committee thinks there may be exceptional cases wherein the proposed law would embarrass the department, and therefore recommends on amendment to the bill so as to except from its provisions details made by order of the President.

Steel Cruisers.

The senate committee on naval affairs heard Admiral Porter, Rear Admiral Jenkins, and Rear Admiral Rodgers yesterday in reference to the proposed construction of steel cruisers for the navy.

A report has recently been published to the effect that Chief Constructor Wilson, of the navy department, stated before the senate committee on naval affairs that in his opinion the new cruisers Boston and Atlanta would be entire failures. It has been learned that what Mr. Wilson did say was that in his opinion the placing of the batteries of the Boston and Atlanta in a central superstructure, with an open forecastle and poop deck, would allow too much water to dash over the ships, and would impair their speed in a high sea, therefore he objected to this method of placing the battery.

The secretary of the navy, the bureau of ordnance, and the advisory board were unanimously of the opinion that the battery should be so placed, and that the sea-going qualities of the ships would be in no way impaired, while her fighting capacity would be notably increased. Therefore the chief constructor was overruled.

The Greeley Relief Expedition.

Senator McPherson introduced in the senate yesterday a joint resolution to appropriate and make available immediately \$500,000, to carry into effect the provisions of the joint resolution of this congress to provide for an expedition for the relief of Lieut. Greeley and party, and to limit the expenditures under that resolution to the sum named.

Interest Checks.

Treasurer Wilson yesterday mailed checks to pay interest due Feb. 1, as follows: On 3 per cent. bonds, \$1,192 checks, representing \$1,989,850; on 3-64 bonds of District of Columbia, 531 checks, representing \$197,845.

Public Debt.

It is estimated that the reduction of the public debt during the month of January will be about \$11,500,000.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

AN OBIT DITTY.

Mary had a little lamb,
Down in Ohio state,
And, ere it grew to be a ram,
Most diurnal was its fate.

Its fleece was long and white and full,
And Mary loved to shear
Her lamb for the amount of wool
It brought her twice a year.

But once, upon a summer's day,
She learned, to her dejection,
Her wool investment didn't pay—
And so she craved protection.

And then, she many a pleading word
And copious flow of tears,
Ere she went to gentle Mr. Hurd
To set at rest her fears.

But Mr. Hurd in scorn did hold
Poor Mary and her kind,
And when their tale of woe was told
No kindly aid he did.

In vain for help the maiden cried
Upon her bened knees,
"No tariff, girl," the man replied—
"Go, serve your lamb with peas!"

So Mary slew her little lamb—
As might have been expected,
For little lambs aren't worth a —
When they are not protected.

—Chicago News.

JOHN G. THOMPSON, who has been ill for some time at his home in Ohio, shows no signs of recovery, and there are fears that his sickness may prove more serious than was at first supposed.

STEPS are being taken to commemorate the 500th birthday of John Wycliffe. He is supposed to have been born in Richmond, Yorkshire, and funds are being raised to restore the Wycliffe church at that place.

THE Chasie apples of Canada sometimes bring as much as \$10 a barrel in London. In 1853 this famous variety was found growing wild on the farm of a man named Chasie, near Niagara Falls. The fruit has the muskmelon flavor.

THE rooms at Windsor castle which the late John Brown occupied, and taken care to be closed by order of the queen, will be closed permanently. In the sitting room will be placed a large brass plate recording Brown's virtues and deploring his loss.

A KANSAS CITY butcher stood close to a door with a long, sharp knife in his hand. The door was just then violently opened, and the blade was driven into his body. The wound thus inflicted would have proved fatal; but the pain was great, and the man crazily stabbed himself to death.

MR. VILLARD's financial troubles have had, according to the London Globe, a bad effect upon a promising young Berlin artist who had been invited by him to paint a colossal picture commemorating the opening of the Northern Pacific railroad. The young man had just begun work on it when news reached him of his patron's failure.

MR. BARRETT, the tragedian, and George H. Baker, the author of "Francesca da Rimini," have had a disagreement about the royalty to be paid for the right to perform the tragedy. They are not on speaking terms in consequence of the actor refusing to receive Mr. Baker when he called on him in the dressing room on the conclusion of the play one night in New York.

THE knot or nautical mile is variously reckoned as from 6,076 to 6,135 feet. According to the standard of the British admiralty the knot is the length of one minute of longitude at the equator, or 6,080 feet 1,327 statute inches, or 1,853 meters. The mean length of latitude, sometimes reckoned as a knot, is 6,076 feet, 1,311 statute mile, or 1,842 meters. A marine league is three of these sea miles.

SIXTEEN years ago a law was passed providing for the gradual emancipation of slaves in Cuba, of whom there were at that time about 385,355. So well has this law been administered, the planters in many cases showing a willingness to set even in anticipation of its provisions, that 250,000 slaves have been already set free, and there are good grounds for hoping that during the year the curse of slavery will finally be removed from that island.

A FEELING of deep concern is being awakened in Wall street by the proposition to remove the New York stock exchange from its present site. The members of the exchange are unanimous in their desire for more commodious quarters. It is the wish of a large proportion of the members to move further up town, and there are many zealous advocates of a substantial block of land and erect a magnificent building in the vicinity of Union Square.

ACCORDING to the Military World, sackcloth or canvas can be made as impervious to moisture as leather by steeping it in a decoction of one pound of oak bark with fourteen pounds of boiling water. The quantity is sufficient for eight yards of stuff. The cloth has to soak twenty-four hours, when it is taken out, pressed through running water, and hung up to dry. The flax and hemp fibers, in absorbing the tannin, are at the same time better fitted to resist wear.

IN France are about 600,000 Protestants of various denominations. Many of the churches to which these Protestants belong are very poor. Some of them have no ministers nor any funds, with which ministers could be paid. At least one-tenth of the churches are without hope of ever being able to support pastors. Some have been without pastors for more than a dozen years. Within a year eighteen ministers have withdrawn because of the impossibility of obtaining a support.

A JAPANESE correspondent having assumed that the made was unpopular, he received no cheers while passing through the streets in his birthday. A Japanese gentleman writes to explain that cheering would be regarded there as disorder. He further explains that the act of a young lady who wrapped up a piece of cake and put it in her sleeve for the foreign minister's reception was "good form," and is accepted as an indication of a high satisfaction which she wishes to enable those at home to share.

SOME interesting relics of Napoleon I were recently sold at auction at Hastings. They consisted of three views of St. Helena, an occasional table made from a willow tree which grew over the grave of the emperor, and a mahogany chair bearing the following inscription in brass: "This chair, which Napoleon used, was made by the carpenter who made the chair which he used at his bedside when he died, and was brought over to England by Gov. Charles Dallas." The articles, which belonged to the late Mr. W. S. Alexander, were sold for £15 3s, the chair realizing